BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE PROGRESS:

Daily paper, 1 month.....$ 3 00
" 3 months.....8 00
" 6 months.....15 00
Weekly paper, 3 months.....3 00
" 6 months.....5 00

All ways to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1864. NO. 109.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Owing to the wire being down between this place and Richmond, we received no dispatches last night.

Confederate money, regardless of the size of the bills, taken as usual at the *Progress Office*. The new currency cannot be ready until the 10th of April, and meantime we all should make the best we can of the old.

MORE RECOGNITION.—We observe from an examination of our foreign files, says the *Whig*, that there was "a vague rumor in London, on the 19th ult., that France contemplated a speedy recognition of the Confederacy, under which the Confederate loan advanced to 67 a 69." The paragraphs in the London Morning Post mentioning and reiterating the report appeared, respectively, on the 24th and 26th ult. Our latest European advices are to the 28th ult., up to which time there had been no official or other contradiction of the report. The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, in announcing the arrival at that port, from Paris, of a son of Minister Dayton, with dispatches from his father, states that young Dayton represented, in effect, to his friends, that the dispatches communicated to the Government at Washington the purpose of the Emperor of *France* to recognize the Confederacy. These circumstances give some plausibility to the report; but we caution our readers against crediting it until they have further assurance of its correctness. We shall certainly know in the course of a few weeks whether it is worthy of belief or not.

ALL QUIET AT SUFFOLK.—The Petersburg *Express* of Tuesday says:

Several parties arrived here from Suffolk by the train from Ivor yesterday. Everything has been quiet since General Ransom fell back. The Yankees forces are again at their camping ground at Bernard's Mill, and their pickets are at Jericho Run. The negro forces engaged and scattered by Ransom, did not halt in their retreat until they reached Portsmouth, and have not returned. In their retreat they burned the mill of Rev. A. B. Barnard, which was the main dependence of its owner for the support of a large family. No Yankee soldier has ventured to show his face in Suffolk since the thrashing Ransom's forces gave the negro troops.

Only two of our soldiers were killed in the late engagement. Their remains have been decently interred and the graves marked.

All who saw the negro forces in their retreat from Suffolk, are now satisfied that they will never make fighting soldiers. The officers, who were all white, far outran their negro comrades.

A DYING GOVERNMENT.

In the Yankee House of Representative last Wednesday—

Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, said it was a melancholy spectacle to behold a free government die. Liberty once lost has never in the history of the world been regained by the same people. A republican form of government once overthrown has never risen again. Whenever in the wide domain of human conduct, a people one possessed of liberty, with all the power in their own hands, had surrendered these great gifts of good at the command of a usurper, they have never afterward proven themselves worthy to regain their forfeited treasure. The American Republic, he said, is dying, and he proceeded to enumerate the causes which are working its downfall, saying, among other things, that under the present Administration, justice was no longer established, nor the blessings of liberty secured to the citizen. No instance in all history could be found where a people claiming Christian civilization has waged a war of any kind against any foe, in dumb ferocious silence, without a word, sign, or a look in behalf of a peaceful solution, as long as we have now been engaged in this cruel conflict.

He argued at length that negotiation now opened would lead to a restoration of the Union without further slaughter, and that such a course of statesmanship was sanctioned by enlightened precedent, and especially commanded by Divine law. But such a course would not accomplish emancipation, nor bind up a central despotism; hence it was not pursued by the party in power. He argued that the management of the Treasury Department had rendered bankruptcy and ruin inevitable. He spoke of Gen. Burnside as infamous and brutal for his agency in banishing that statesman and Christian gentleman, Mr. Vallandigham; and, in conclusion, said the Union could not be fully dissolved, but that every day which the present party remained in power rendered its restoration more remote, and the burdens and sufferings of the people more intolerable. He warned the South not to look forward to separation and independence, but to embrace every opportunity to co-operate with the conservative men of the North in returning to their allegiance on a basis of perfect security for all their rights and institutions as American citizens. If this be done, the next Presidential election will put an end to the war and death, and bring a constitutional Union of the States.

A NOVEL SUIT FOR A DIVORCE.—The following incident is related by a New York correspondent:

A fashionable couple up town married, but not mated, as the story goes, quarrelled a few mornings since, and the irate wife, by advice of her parents, has sued for a divorce. The case is only noteworthy from the ridiculous cause of the quarrel. One morning, it seems, the husband washed himself, as usual, in the bowl used by both but the lady for some reason refused to use it that morning, and rang the bell for another. It was brought, when the now indignant husband flung it violently to the floor, breaking it to pieces. The wife thereupon called hard names when he locked the bed-room door and insisted that she should use the bowl. She vowed she would not if she went with a dirty face for a week. He swore she should; and so filling the bowl he seized her hands, and using sufficient force, washed her face for her. He then unlocked the door and went to his business while she went to consult a lawyer and the suit was commenced.

How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

COTTON IN EGYPT.—A letter from Egypt, in the *Salut Public* of Lyons, gives the following account of the cotton trade in that country:

A traveler proceeding by rail from Alexandria to Cairy sees nothing before him but an immense plain, watered by small canals, which intersect it in every part. During the last few years the cultivation of cotton has taken the lead of every other. Barges, camels, and donkeys, laden with cotton, may be seen in all directions. The Arabs convey it to Zagarig for sale, where the railway station is completely encumbered with it, and that town having become the great cotton mart, has acquired considerable importance.—Four years ago it only contained about four thousand inhabitants, and the number has now increased to twenty thousand.

Almost all the Bedouins and farmers have abandoned their former cultivation, and devote themselves to that of cotton. At Bena, another small town on the line to Zagarig, I saw a number of Arabs who had returned from Alexandria, literally laden with bags of gold and silver, which they had received for their cotton, all of which they had sold to English and French merchants. When the fresh water canal of the Suez Company shall be completed, immense plains now unproductive will, for the most part, be planted with cotton. The wealth of the country will increase, and this fine prospect excites the most sanguine hopes of gain. The farmers are still engaged in getting in the crop of cotton, the gathering of which commenced in October last.

A ROUSING BABY.—Petersburg has had a wonderful sensation, in the exhibition, at the Old Market, yesterday morning, of a chid, aged fifteen months, and weighing *one hundred and eleven pounds*, son of Francis and Adeline Bisnop, of Prince George county. The parents came up to market with produce to sell, and brought their infant with them, in order that he might have the benefit of their constant care. But his appearance at Market was a signal for general remark and astonishment. The report of his presence soon spread abroad, and the people rushed around to get a view of him. Persons from the lower portion of the city flocked to the Market Square to see the prodigy, and such was the pressure upon the parents and the baby, that they were compelled to remove him to a house near by, where twenty-five cents admission was chhrged to see him. People willingly paid the sum, and a handsome amount was realized.

At the age of fifteen months the child is possessed of the weight and flesh almost of a full-grown man. His age is vouched for by parties who know the family. He is intelligent, but has not yet learned to talk; and his only locomotion is the crawling process. His arms and legs are as large round as the limbs of a man of two hundred pounds weight, while his face and neck are specimens of accumulated fat.

The father of this infant is about fifty years of age, and the mother about thirty-five.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S ABDICATION.—The *Memorial Diplomatique* makes itself responsible for the extraordinary statement that at a recent cabinet council, on the Danish question, Queen Victoria rose from the table declaring that she could come to no decision without consulting with Prince Albert, retired into her closet, and, on emerging, announced that the Prince was hostile to any act of war by England.

This unmistakeable proof of mental aberration is said to have determined Lord Palmerston to urge the abdication of the Queen, and the fact that, instead of joining his mother at Osborne, the Prince of Wales has gone with his princess to St. Leonards, is interpreted as an indication that Edward VII. is preparing to mount the throne, and to inaugurate a new foreign policy in the affairs of Great Britain.

It is certain that the present attitude of the English Government cannot long be maintained if England is to keep her place as a power of the first rank, and if the abdication of Victoria is a necessary preliminary to vigorous and honorable action on the part of Great Britain that abdication is likely to be insisted upon and accomplished with no necessary delay.—*Com. Advertiser.*

A WEEKLY PROGRESS.

In order to supply many persons in sections of the State where the mail facilities will not justify the taking of daily papers, we shall issue

A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE PROGRESS,

early in March, which will contain the latest news from the Army, with accounts and details of battles, &c., by telegraph, from our own Correspondents and from other sources.

THE WEEKLY PROGRESS will be published on a whole sheet and will contain a large amount of reading matter, and always have the latest TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

POST MASTERS and others are requested to act as Agents, and each Agent sending six or more subscribers, with the money for six months, will receive the Weekly paper six months gratis.

SUBSCRIPTIONS should be sent immediately, as the first number will be issued between the 10th and 20th of March. Subscriptions will not be taken for a longer period than six months; and in no case will the paper be sent until the money is received.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

WEEKLY PROGRESS—Three Months, $3 00
" " Six Months, 5 00

Advertisements will be inserted in the Weekly at $2 a square for each insertion, ten lines minion type to count a square. Money must accompany all orders.

J. L. PENNINGTON.

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 25, 1864.

Our weekly exchanges will do us a favor by copying this prospectus once or twice or by calling attention thereto editorially.

Bank of Graham, N. C.,
March 4th, 1864.

DEPOSITORS AND THOSE TO WHOM DIVIDENDS are due are hereby notified to draw the amounts due them from this Bank by the 25th inst., as all balances left in Bank after that date will be funded in 4 per cent Confederate States bonds for said parties.
March 7-t25M C. P. MEBANE, Cash'r.

$400 REWARD

FOR THE ARREST AND DELIVERY IN JAIL SO I can get them of my 2 men. WASHINGTON ROLAND, black, 6 feet high, 23 years old, has very high peaks in his forehead, weighs about 160 pounds and has a very small foot, wears No. 8 shoes, had on when he left homespun pants, Confederate jacket and a Yankee overcoat, he had also a black cloth suit, was bought in Richmond last June and was raised in Wilmington, N. C.—EDWARD, mulatto, near 6 feet high, about 21 years old, bowlegged, had on ordinary homespun and blue jacket.—Both wear caps. The above named boys left the subscriber on the 28th January, and were seen at Christiansville on the 29th and had an opportunity of crossing the Roanoke river, and are supposed to be making their way to Wilmington or the Yankees.

B. C. WATKINS.
Hallsboro' P. O., Chesterfield, Co., Va.
Feb 16-8toqw

To the People of North-Carolina.—In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North-Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views, as a Conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been.—They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by harranguing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North-Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.

March 4 td W. W. HOLDEN.

Hillsboro' Recorder, Salem Press, Greensborough Patriot, and Henderson Times will please copy till day of election, and forward accounts.

We are authorized to announce A. G. FOSTER, of Randolph, a candidate to represent the 7th Congressional District of North Carolina in the Congress of the Confederate States, in the place of Hon. S. H. Christian, deceased. March 16-td

We are authorized and requested to announce WILLIAM. P. TAYLOR, Esq., of Chatham, as a Candidate for Congress in the 7th Congressional District, to supply the place of Hon. Samuel H. Christian, deceased. March 14-d&wtd

Daily Confederate, Fayetteville Observer, Wadesboro' Argus and Greensboro Patriot copy till day of election and forward bills to Progress Office for payment.

Congressional.—EDITOR PROGRESS:—We beg leave to suggest the name of our fellow citizen, Gen. JAMES M. LEACH, as a candidate for Congress in this District, to supply the vacancy created by the death of Colonel Christian. In times such as the present men of age and experience, who possess talents, should be called to office. And as a member of the Legislature for many years, and also to Congress, his speeches, votes and conservative course in both bodies, gave general satisfaction and made many personal and political friends.

MANY CITIZENS,
March 10-tf of Davidson County.

ADVANCE IN TERMS.

The rapid advance in labor and all articles that enter into the publishing business compels us to advance our terms for subscription and advertising. On and after the first day of March the price of the PROGRESS will be as follows:

Daily paper, six months.....$15.00
" " **Three months.....8.00**
" " **One month.....3.00**

After the 1st of March single copies of the paper will be sold at the counter at 25 cents. The price to agents and news dealers as heretofore, $10 a hundred.

All advertisements will be charged $3 a square of eight lines or less, from this date.

All subscriptions made before the 1st of March will be taken at the present rates.

Business Notice.—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

Twenty cents for Rags—Twenty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

Job Printing.—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for JOB PRINTING with dispatch.

NOTICE.

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. Co.,
RALEIGH, March 12th, 1864.

THIS COMPANY, INTENDING TO COMPLY WITH the provision of the late act of Congress in relation to funding of Confederate notes, will, on and after the 28th inst., receive the present issues of that currency, above the denomination of five dollars, only at the rate of three dollars for two. W. W. VASS,
March 11-t1A Treasurer.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT AT KITTRELL'S DEPOT.

SEVERAL LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS CAN BE rented at the Collin's House for the balance of the year, with cooking apparatus and a garden spot, if applied for within ten days. March 12-1w

Confederate copy one week and send bill to Progress

NOTICE TO NON-CONSCRIPTS.

I NOW HAVE A COMPANY OF NON-CONSCRIPS permanently stationed at Salisbury, N. C., as Prison Guards, and will receive 25 or 30 more recruits, if an early application is made to me. This Company will not be removed from this place.

H. P. ALLEN,
Capt. Co. B, Prison Guards.
Salisbury, N. C., March 5, 1864—March 7-15t

HARNESS AND CARRIAGES

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY ANnounces to the public that he is now prepared to trim and repair buggies and carriages: also all kinds of harness.

Shop on Wilmington street, next door to the Confederate Blacksmith Shop. JOHN EAMES.
March 7-1m

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

TO RENT.

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS county, N. C., 9 miles Southeast from Concord and off the N. C. Railroad, containing 8 rooms 20x20 and 2 rooms 20x30 feet; a good fire-place to each room. Double brick Kitchen and other out-buildings.

For further particulars apply to MATHIAS BARRIER in Mount Pleasant, or to ALFRED SMITH, Whiteville, N. C. Feb 12-tf

TO BOYS.

ONE OR TWO GOOD WHITE BOYS CAN FIND profitable employment by immediate application at the Progress Office. Feb 26-tf

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS NOW HOLDING OR WHO MAY hereafter hold checks or drafts against us, dated prior to April, 1864 are notified to present them for payment before that date, or they will be paid in the old currency. W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
March 12-tf

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 2-tf RALEIGH N. C.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY NEXT, 19TH, WE WILL SELL AT auction, in front of our Store, $800 N. C. Treasury Notes, 1s and 2s, and one very superior Silver Rail-Way Time Keeper, made by Beasly, of Liverpool.

—ALSO—

one Carriage and Harness.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
March 16-2t Auctioneers.

NEGROES AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY NEXT, AT 11 O'CLOCK, IN FRONT of our Store, we will sell one negro Woman, about 35 years of age, a good Cook, Washer and Ironer.

—ALSO—

one Woman, about 24 years old, accustomed to house work, with 3 children. CREECH & LITCHFORD,
March 16-2t Auctioneers.

FOR SALE.

A NICE ARTICLE OF BROWN SUGAR FOR SALE At WOODELL'S.
March 16-2t*

LARGE SALE OF BRANDY.

WILL BE SOLD, AT TOWLES' AUCTION ROOM, on Saturday, the 19th inst.,

40 BARRELS OF GOOD APPLE BRANDY,

in lots from one to five barrels.

JAMES M. TOWLES,
March 10-td Auctioneer.

Petersburg Express and Wilmington Journal copy 8 days and send bills to advertiser.

$400 IN GOLD AND SILVER FOR SALE,

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER—$175 IN GOLD AND $225 in silver. Any one wishing to buy will drop me a line by mail or telegraph, stating what they will give in $5 bills, what in $50 or $100 bills, and what in 6 per cent. Confederate bonds, as I expect to sell to the highest bidder. Any one wishing to buy would do well to make me an offer. If I accept, I will write or telegraph to that effect. Give your address. All offers will be confidential. Address "B. J. E.," Box 41, Columbia, S. C. March 10-d3tw1t*

LAND FOR SALE.

I WISH TO SELL A TRACT OF FERTILE WELL timbered land lying in the eastern part of the State, convienient to water, containing eight thousand acres. Apply to me at this place for particulars.

JOS. T. CANNON,
March 3-tf Raleigh, N. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Feb. 22d 1864.

A MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, CONSISTING of

Surgeon E. A. CRUDUP,
Asst Surgeon W. H. HARRIS,

will meet at Salisbury, in Rowan county, on Monday, March the 14th.

At Concord, in Cabarrus county, on Wednesday, the 16th.

At Albemarle, in Stanly county, on Friday, the 18th.

At Troy, in Montgomery county, on Monday, the 21st.

At Charlotte, in Mecklenburg county, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 23d and 24th.

At Monroe, in Union county, on Saturday the 26th.

At Wadesboro', in Anson county, on Monday, the 28th.

At Rockingham, in Richmond county, on Wednesday, the 30th.

At Carthage, in Moore county, on Friday, the 1st of April, for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard Duty, on account of Physical disability. EDWARD WARREN,
Feb 26-td Surgeon General.

Confederate, Greensboro Patriot and Charlotte Bulletin copy one Week and send bill to Surgeon General's Office.

READ THIS.

PERSONS DESIRING JORDAN & MOSES TO TAN for them on the shares at their reduced prices will please deposit their hides at A. Hollan's, Smithfield; W Hicks, of Clayton, and Linn Adams, Raleigh.
March 14-1w*

Confederate copy 1 week and send bill to this office.

BANK OF LEXINGTON.

DEPOSITORS AND BANKS ARE REQUESTED TO draw their balances, and all persons having dividends, due and unpaid in this Bank, are hereby notified that unless the same be drawn on or before the 28th inst., they will be paid in 4 per cent. bonds of the Confederate States, or in the present currency at par.

C. L. LOWE,
March 10-t28M Cashier.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 2.—WANTED 100,000 FUR SKINS—The undersigned having commenced the manufacturing of HATS at Statesville, N. C., desire to purchase the above amount of Furs, for which *the highest price* will be paid or exchanged for Hats.

Wanted also, 1,000 lbs Wool on the same terms. For particulars, apply to us.

S. WITTKOWSKY & CO.
Statesville, N. C., April 1, 1864. 17—2w.

NOTICE.

OFFICE CHATHAM R. R. Co.,
Raleigh, March 4th, 1864.

ALL CHECKS AND REQUISITIONS OF THIS Company, now outstanding, are payable only in the present currency. W. W. VASS, Treas'r.
March 5-3tawtlA

WANTED

AT THE MANASSAS GAP RAIL ROAD SHOPS, Greensboro', N. C.,

8 first class Machinists.
6 Smiths.
20 Carpenters.
Highest wages paid. March 14-2tawlm

Bank of Cape Fear,
RALEIGH, March 1st, 1864.

DEPOSITORS AND BANKS ARE REQUESTED TO draw their balances from this Bank by the 25th instant, and all balances, left in Bank on the 31st instant will be funded in 4 per cent Confederate States bonds and paid to said depositors. W. H. JONES, Cash'r.
March 2-td

SALT NOTICE.

I HAVE ON HAND A QUANTITY OF SALT BElonging to the county, which I am now disposing of to individuals. All who wish to avail themselves must call before the 25th inst., at the Court House, as after that day I shall have to deduct the tax on the money.

THOS. G. WHITAKER,
Salt Commissioner, Wake County.
March 16-2t

A NO. 1 ROSEWOOD PIANO,

IN GOOD ORDER, FOR SALE AT CREECH & LITCHFORD'S.
March 16-2t

$50 REWARD

WILL BE PAID FOR MY NEGRO BOY, JOHN.—Said boy is about 5 feet 6 inches high, dark brown color, intelligent face, speaks and moves quickly, and may be readily known by a hitch or stammer in his voice.—Had on when he left a soldier's cap and a bright colored roundabout. I will give the above reward to any one who will arrest and return said boy to me or confine him in jail so that I can get him.

GEO. BADGER HARRIS,
Adm'r of A. H. Alley, Henderson, N. C.
March 16-1w*

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST ME as Trustee for the County of Wake, whether in checks or orders, accounts or otherwise, will present them for payment before the 1st of April, 1864.

J. F. HUTCHINGS.
March 14-tlsAp'l.
Confederate copy.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS.

One day	$1 00	One week	$ 6 00
Two days	2 00	Two weeks	10 00
Three days	3 00	Three weeks	14 00
Four days	12 00	One month	12 00
Five days	15 00	Two months	20 00

Fifty words, or eight lines, constitute a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted other than daily will be charged $3 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and payable in advance.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aid to the President—Col Wm B Browne, of Ga, Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G W Nelson, of Ga, Superintendent of Public Printing. W M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasure. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. S Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Gen L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Clerk.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE—ARRIVAL AND DEPARTUBE OF TRAINS AT RALEIGH

North Carolina Rail Road.

Mail train going East—arrives at 9:40 a m, leaves at 10:10 a m.

Going West—arrives at 12 night, leaves at 1 night.

Accommodation train going East—arrives at 11 night, leaves 12:5 night.

Going West—arrives at 12:30 p m, leaves 1:20 p m.

Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

Mail train going North—leaves at 11 a m, arrives at 4 night.

Accommodation train going North—arrives at 12:45 a m, leaves 11:30 night.

SCHEDULE OF MAIL ARRANGMENTS—POST OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

Norther Mail opens daily at 7 a m. Eastern mail opens daily at 7 a m. Western mail opens daily at 11 a m. Fayetteville mail opens daily at 11 a m. Augusta mail opens daily at 7 a m. Eagle Rock mail opens Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 m. Leasburg mail opens on Wednesday's at 12 m. Roxboro' mail opens on Wednesday's at 12 m. Summerville mail opens on Wednesday at 5 p m. Carthage mail opens on Thursday's at 5 p m.

Northern mail closes daily at 9.30 a m. Eastern mail closes daily at 9 a m. Western mail closes daily at 2 p m. Fayetteville mail closes daily at 9 p m. Augusta mail closes at 9 p m. Eagle Rock mail closes Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 p m. Leasburg mail closes Wednesday's at 1 p m. Roxboro mail closes Wednesday's at 1 p m. Summerville mail closes Thursday's at 10 a m. Carthage mail closes Wednesday's at 6 a m.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Longee and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. S. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Denton, Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J L Pennington, City Printer.

F. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—C. H. Horton.

Watchmen—E. A. Johnston, Wm. Beavers Wm. C Parker, M. C. Luter, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

JUST ARRIVED!!!

BLACK CLOTH, At C. M. FARRISS'.
OFFICERS CLOTH, and all kinds of Trimming, At C. M. FARRISS'.
NECKTIES, At C. M. FARRISS'.
FINE CASSIMERES, At C. M. FARRISS'.
GENTLEMAN'S HALF HOSE, At C. M. FARRISS'.

Officers of North Carolina Troops who may not have an opportunity to call for their goods in person, can have their cloth drawn by C. M. Farriss, who will send an experienced hand to camp to take measures. If you want to get *fits* send your orders to C. M. Farriss.

WANTED.—Five or six experienced Journeymen Tailors. The very best prices paid.
Feb 25-1m C. M. FARRISS.

NOTICE.

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. Co.,
Vance, March 12th, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AFTER March 20th, 1864, the present tariff of Freights and Fares over this road will be increased by the addition of fifty per cent.

The $100 Confederate notes will not be received at all and in every instance the debtor must make the exact change.

By order of T. J. Sumner, Sup't.
JOHN H. BRYAN, Jr.,
March 15-t20m Secretary.

Office North Carolina R. R. Co.,
Vance, March 4th, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AFTER March 20th, 1864, no issues of Confederate Treasury notes other than the 1s, 2s and 5s will be received by this Company in payment of Fares, Freights or any other dues, otherwise fifty per cent additional will be charged. The $100 notes will not be received at all and in every instance the debtor must make the exact change.

By order of the Board of Directors:
JOHN H BRYAN, Jr.,
March 7-12t Secretary

Bank of Commerce at Newbern,
COMPANY SHOPS, March 7th, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO DEPOSITORS, Banks, and to all persons holding checks and having Dividends due and unpaid, to present said claims and receive payment thereof in the present currency at par on or before the 25th inst., otherwise they will be funded in 4 per cent bonds of the Confederate States. And payment of all such claims will be made thereafter in said bonds. J. A. GILLIAM,
March 10-14t Cashier.

Charlotte Bulletin copy till 25th March and send bill immediately to advertiser.

N. C. TREASURY NOTES.

ON SATURDAY NEXT WE WILL SELL $60 N. C. Treasury notes, to the highest bidder—1s, 2s and 5s. CREECH & LITCHFORD,
March 11-4d Auctioneers.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1864.

Mind Your Own Business.

After the election for Congress in November, the Richmond *Enquirer* came to the conclusion that it could never understand North Carolina politics and expressed a determination to let her alone in the future—that she would vote as she pleased, &c. We wish that all the Virginia papers would come to this conclusion and let us alone, but they won't.

Here is an insult to the intelligence of the people of the 7th Congressional District, from the Lynchburg *Republican*, a paper that entirely overlooks the Pierpont concern and frequently speaks of disloyalty and traitors in this State, which is as impudent as it is malicious. The *Republican* says:

"The North Carolina *Progress* announces the death of the Hon. S. H. Christian, a member elect to the next Congress from the 7th Congressional District of that State. If the deceased was really in spirit, what his name indicates, we think it well that he has gone to a better world, for his principles did not promise anything good to his country. He was a Holdenite."

Now what earthly business can this paper have with the affairs of the 7th Congressional District? Why insult the memory of the dead to vent party malice? Some of these Virginia papers tried to control the election for Governor here in 1862 but they failed; they tried again to influence the recent elections of Congressmen and failed, and yet they continue to hammer away.

Hon. S. H. Christian, at whose death the *Republican* rejoices, was a high-minded honorable man, a gentleman who had the confidence of the people of his county and district and all who knew him. He has served the people of Montgomery county several terms in both branches of the Legislature, and his re-election to that body, term after term, and then his election to Congress by a heavy majority over a popular competitor—one of the ablest and best men in the old Congress from this State—shows that he not only had the confidence but the affections of his people.

For the benefit of these Virginia papers that so often and impudently meddle with what does not concern them, we reproduce the vote by which Mr. Christian was elected:

	Christian.	Ashe.
Davidson,	678	348
Randolph,	578	238
Chatham,	741	452
Moore,	538	266
Montgomery,	397	116
Stanly,	551	115
Anson,	158	551
	3,681	2,126
	2,126	
Christian's majority,	1,505	

So it will be seen the insulting sneer of the *Republican* is directed at nearly two-thirds of the patriotic voters of the 7th district, as well as to the memory of Mr. Christian.

But that paper says "He (Christian) was a Holdenite." That's so, and the fact that he was one increased his majority. Mr. Christian canvassed his district as the avowed advocate of the principles of Mr. Holden, as set forth in the North Carolina *Standard*, and his election was not only an approval of his own sentiments but an endorsation of the course of Mr. Holden, and the same might be said of the result in other districts.

The fact that Gov. Vance and Mr. Holden are both likely to be candidates for Governor has placed no one in a more perplexed position than it has us, for we should most cheerfully support either of them against any one else, but as between them we do not want to take any part. We esteem them both very much and have an abiding confidence in the patriotism and exalted respect for the talents of each, and we sincerely regret that they should oppose each other. But we have no hesitation in entering our protest against the infamous and wicked cry of treason against Mr. Holden. We have his own expressed declarations, spoken and published, that he is opposed to reconstruction or submission to Lincoln's rule, notwithstanding he favors negotiations in conjunction with a vigorous prosecution of the war as the surest means to obtain an honorable peace; and we have, as the masses of the people have, the fullest confidence in his sincerity, honesty and integrity.—We don't know what will be the result of the election in August, and we do not expect to take any active part in the canvass, but we tell the people of other States, once for all, that the people of this State do not look on Mr. Holden as disloyal, but that, on the contrary, he has a powerful hold on their affections. The same parties that now abuse him and hold him up as unsound, did the same thing for Governor Vance two years ago, for party purposes, and as they were understood then so will they be now.—Here in Wake county, and the city of Raleigh, where Mr. Holden is best known, he is esteemed and beloved; and his influence throughout the State has been felt in former elections and will be felt in this, should his name be before the people in August.

By long years of toil, Mr. Holden has acquired property and raised up a family, and to suppose that a man of his virtues, intelligence and experience could be untrue to his State or country is to suppose a very absurd thing. He has not only called upon the noble yeomanry of the State to volunteer for the defence of their homes and property and urged them to stand by their colors under all circumstances, but he has given liberally of his private means for the prosecution of the war and the subsistence of the families of our brave men in the field. It is well known in this city that no soldier's wife or child, or other person in distress, ever appeals to him in vain or leaves his house empty. No wonder that he is idolized by the poor and friendless.

We make no prediction as to the result of the election for Governor, but we do predict that, as all the sins of Gov. Vance, who had been held up as a Unionist, reconstructionists, &c., disappeared as soon as the people gave him a favorable verdict at the polls, so will contumely and malice be silent against Holden should the people call him to the Chief Magistracy of this great State. We defended Gov. Vance when wantonly assailed in 1862, and we defend Mr. Holden now; and will defend any good citizen of the State when maliciously assailed by the minions of power.

Mr. Holden is as loyal to the Southern Confederacy as any man in it, and though he has not been a partizan of the Confederate Administration, he has never so strongly denounced the usurpations of Congress as Gov. Brown, who was an original secessionist and a supporter of Breckinridge, does in his message.

What we have said above has not been written as a partizan between Gov. Vance and Mr. Holden, but in justice to the people of the 7th District who have been wantonly assailed; in justice to Mr. Holden, a good and loyal citizen, and in justice to the dead. Let our Virginia cousins attend to their own business and we will attend to ours, and if they will come up to the full measure of their duty to the Confederate cause we will promise not to be behind them.

The Duty of the Hour.

Just at this time, says the *Appeal*, and through the approaching season, all classes, the citizen as well as the soldier, have important duties to perform. While the one meets and drives back, or holds in check, at the peril of life and limb, the foe that is seeking our ruin, the other must labor to sustain them. The decisive point is approaching, when the best efforts of all will be called for, and in view of the importance of the result, either for weal or woe as it must be, none should relax their efforts.

In the first place, the Richmond *Whig* remarks, every soldier should be at his post. The time has come when every officer and soldier of our armies should be at his post. The enemy has already opened the campaign, by movements all along his lines. We have before us the most important campaign of the war. If our soldiers are at their posts, and fight as they have done, we shall be victorious, and there is every reason to believe that it will be the final and crowning struggle. The fate of Lincoln and his Puritan party hangs on the issue of the campaign. It is for Lincoln victory or death, a crown or a halter. If he gains important advantages over us, he is "master of the situation" at the North, and for us there are the horrors of a long war. If he fails, his own people will turn upon and rend him. How important, then, that our armies should be full, and that Confederate uniforms should vanish from the streets of the cities, and be seen only with their regiments in the field.

In the discharge of their duty the people should give their attention to increasing the resources of the country. With the diminished labor and reduced area of production now at command, the tillers of the soil cannot afford to waste time or misdirect their energies. They have been, and still are, greatly favored in weather, and have, to the present time, made good use of their opportunities. They should allow nothing to cause a relaxation. The great armies now burnishing their weapons for a spring and summer of marchings and battles must be sustained at every cost. They are fighting not only for political rights, but for the very property that our farmers hold, and it is as reasonable as it is necessary that the property for which they bear and risk so much should support them. No class of our citizens are more interested than the producers in the success of our great struggle.

How would it be in Virginia if the noble army of Lee had to be removed or disbanded for lack of supplies. The armed mercenaries of Lincoln would immediately swarm through the State, like the destroying locusts of Egypt. Slaves, horses, cattle, provisions, every thing that sustains life, would pass from the hands of the owners. Lands themselves would be declared confiscated, and sold to Yankee adventurers. To avert such a possibility, farmers and planters have as important a part to play as the army itself, and indolence or neglect would be as base in them as cowardice or desertion among the soldiers. They have heretofore done well, and answered the calls that have been made upon them. But there is occasion now to put forth increased efforts. We are sure they will strain every nerve.

"Conflict."

We have heard some mysterious whispers of a "conflict" of authority between two distinguished officers on our coast, a few days ago, and that the navy and land forces even had their guns turned on each other, but we made no mention of it for prudential reasons. We have heard, however, that the officials who got up the "conflict" have been ordered to Richmond and that the whole affair is to be investigated. The *Examiner* thus refers to the matter:

"The city is full of rumors of a very extraordinary affair which occurred last week, in North Carolina, between the naval officer commanding afloat and the General commanding on shore. We shall not attempt particularization, on account of the multitude of reports, the fact that the affair is already under the investigation of the Richmond authorities, and other obvious considerations of propriety.

But we think the present a fitting occasion to press upon the authorities the necessity of defining the relative duties of the two branches of the public service. The army and navy should co-operate with each other whenever the public service requires it, with cheerfulness and without any infringement of the rights and authority of each other. A due regard to courtesy between officers, as between gentlemen, should never be neglected. A flag officer is an acting admiral, and should have entire control of all water forces and communication; all shore batteries and fortifications on the rivers should be under the army, to assist, if required, in the enforcement of such regulations as may be deemed important by the flag officer. The Secretary of the Navy seems not to understand the relative rights of the officers, and hence other difficulties may be the consequence.

An Affectionate Robber.—The *Examiner* is responsible for the following:

On Sunday morning the apartments of Colonel St. Leger Grenefell, in the Henningsen Hospital, Fifteenth street, were entered by a thief, in the absence of the Colonel, and robbed of four or five pairs of very excellent English boots, and a highly prized sword, belonging to the Colonel. The thief, before tearing himself away, indited the following epistle, and left it upon the Colonel's writing desk:

"*Sabbath morn.* Capten—Don't think I bee a thief. I hav onle borrowed your boots, an your sord, for a friend. Will give them bak wen the souls give out, or 'wen this cruel war is over.' Please, old hoss, leave me a Lok of your Haar, and the door open, and any little trifle convenient.

Yours affectionately, by your fellow soger and brother in Christ. Amen."

The value of the property stolen was not less than eighteen hundred dollars.

Compliments to Major Cleveland's Troops.

Through the courtesy of Gov. Vance we are permitted to lay these letters before the public:

Zollicoffer, Tenn., Oct 14, 1863.

Lt.-Col. Love, commanding Thomas' Legion:

Colonel—I am directed by the Brig.-Gen. Commanding to say that it affords him infinite pleasure to express through you, to your command, his unqualified approbation of their gallant conduct in the charge upon the enemy on the morning of the 4th instant.

Such exhibition of valor and soldierly bearing will receive, as it deserves, the everlasting remembrance of a grateful country and ever be an object of pride to their General.

I am, Colonel, most respectfully,
Your ob't Serv't.,
Edw'd O. Gwesant, A. A. G.,
On Gen. Williams' Staff.

Headquarters 4th Brigade,
Zollicoffer, Oct. 14, 1863.

Lt.-Col. J. R. Love, commanding Thomas' Legion:

The Brig.-General Commanding, desires to express through you to your command his high admiration of their valor on the field of battle, and their manly endurance without food or rest, of the unprecedented march of sixty miles in less than thirty hours. It affords him great pleasure to thus acknowledge their extraordinary gallantry on the repeated charges made by them upon the enemy on the morning of the 4th instant.

He hopes they will continue to manifest the same spirit of bravery and endurance of which they have shown themselves so eminently possessed.

For the defence of our homes and firesides, your General feels confident it is the stern determination of every soldier to die in the trenches, rather than yield to a hated and insolent foe.

Very respectfully, Your ob't Serv't,
W. B. Reese, A. A. G.,
On Brig.-Gen'l Jackson's Staff.

For the Progress.]

Letter from a Lady.

Mr. Editor:—The *name* of your paper is suggestive of great significence and has induced me to present through its columns the "Olive branch" of peace in a manner not heretofore proposed. Since the commencement of the war, we have been accustomed to hope and look for the interposition of foreign powers; now in the fourth year of its cruel existence, let us, as a nation, strive to gain the recognition of the Powers of Heaven. This accomplished, our fortifications will at once become impregnable—the enemy may exhaust his inventive powers to do us injury, and hurl his most formidable weapons of destruction against us, without doing us the least harm. If we would become Heaven's "chosen and peculiar" people, let every State government cast out the "beast" from its midst, "the old serpent, the roaring lion, who walketh to and fro over the earth seeking whom he may devour;" that spirit which once had power to make and give *life* to an *image* of the beast spoken of in the book of Revelations, as having seven heads and ten horns and seven crowns upon his head, and may be identified with the god mammon, or the power of money; and Christ positively asserts, "ye cannot serve God and mammon." This same spiritual power is now feasting on human flesh as it were, slaughtering his victims by tens of thousands. His pitiless cruelty spares neither the infant nor the aged, the widow, the orphan nor the innocent laborer, hungry and fainting in his service; he rejoices in the famine and pestilence he occasions, the poverty and distress he creates, and goaded onward by gnawing hunger is reckless in making the earth a desert and man a savage. There is but one way to "cast off this old man and his deeds," simply by abolishing *interest on money!* the establishment of which will corrupt and break down any government on earth. This will bring about a reaction in the "*love* of money which is the *root* of all evil," leaving it instead of a worshipping idol, an useful subservient, perfectly inert and harmless in itself and extremely beneficial to promote exchanges. Judging the future by the past, in '67 will occur the grand *finale* of our financial convulsions. Then through the guidance of the Most High, let us set our house in order, that our young Republic may be likened unto the wise man who built his house upon a rock: so that when the rain fell, the floods came, the winds blew and beat upon that house, it fell not, for it was founded upon a rock. E. H.

Public Meeting in Davidson County.

A meeting of a portion of the citizens of Davidson County, was held at Thomasville, on Monday afternoon, March 14th, 1864, to consider the propriety of taking some steps to supply the vacancy occasioned in Congress, from the 7th District, by the death of Hon. S. H. Christian:

On motion, Dr. R. W. Thomas was called to the chair, and J. L. Lee appointed Secretary.

The Chairman having stated the object of the meeting, as above set forth, on motion of R. W. Shelley, a committee of five, consisting of R. W. Shelley, Reuben May, A. F. Dodson, E. S. Ligon, and W. F. Rice was appointed by the Chair, to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

The Committee, after deliberation, reported through their Chairman, R. W. Shelley, as follows:

A vacancy having occurred in the Congress of the Confederate States from this the 7th Congressional District of North Carolina, by the death of the Hon. S. H. Christian; and we, a portion of the freemen of said Ditsrict, believing that the exigencies of the country demand that said vacancy should be filled by some one of our fellow-citizens, who, by intellectual endowments, integrity of character and unflinching devotion to the State and Confederacy, is eminently fitted for official station:

Be it therefore,

Resolved, That we recommend to the voters of the 7th Congressional District, Alfred G. Foster, of Randolph, as combining those qualities which constitute the safe counsellor and wise legislator.

Resolved, That the *conservative* and *judicious* administration of the State Government by Gov. Vance, and the noble and patriotic sentiments embodied in his recent address to the people, make him our first and only choice for Governor.

Resolved, That to the heroic defenders of our homes and liberties in the field—our gallant soldiers—we tender the warmest expressions of our admiration and gratitude, and we trust that an honorable and lasting peace will, ere long, crown their self sacrificing efforts in the cause of Freedom and Independence.

The report of the Committee was adopted as the unanimous sentiment of the meeting.

On motion the Raleigh *Progress*, and *Confederate*, the Fayetteville *Observer*, the Greensboro' *Patriot*, and the Wadesboro' *Argus* were requested to publish the proceedings of the meeting.

After returning thanks to the Chairman and Secretary, the meeting adjourned.

R. W. THOMAS, Chairman.
J. L. Lee, Secretary.

Love's Boundless Sea.—On one occasion, the Rev. Rowland Hill was endeavoring to convey to his hearers, by a variety of striking illustrations, some idea of his conceptions of the divine love; but suddenly casting his eyes towards heaven, he exclaimed, "but I am unable to reach the lofty theme!—yet I do not think that the smallest fish that swims in the boundless ocean ever complains of the immeasurable vastness of the deep. So it is with me; I can plunge, with my puney capacity, into a subject, the immensity of which I shall never be able fully to compass, and!"

From the Petersburg Express.]

THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

It is well in all things to begin right. This is much easier, too, than it is to get back to the right from a wrong beginning.

The chief fundamental of American freedom, borrowed from the English, is that valuable writ of freedom. It seems that there is danger that this young Confederacy, which, some of us think, erred in the outset of its career by suspending that writ, is likely to have its new-born glories obscured by a perpetuation of that error, unless vigorous efforts are made to prevent it. Already has the writ, in two years of the permanent constitution, been thrice suspended, by acts of Congress, approved by the President of the Confederate States. A hopeful sign is that the last suspension is better guarded than it was by either of its predecessors. The two first acts authorized the President not only to suspend the privilege of the writ but to declare martial law, in any localities to be by himself selected, as if it were possible, as indeed it is not, that unwritten law, which "martial law" is, could have the supremacy in a system of written constitutions and laws. Such were the first suspensions. The last more wisely restricts the suspension, by the title and the provisions of the act, to "certain cases," which are carefully enumerated.

A full investigation and exposition of this most interesting subject, would require more space than our liberality can allow. Hence, with the explanation, brief as it is, already made in the foregoing remarks, it shall suffice to offer two observations on the existing act of Congress suspending the writ. That law is in force, and it should be yielded to until it is repealed. That it ought to be repealed, the two observations intended to be offered here, if weighed in the balances of our system, will be sufficient to demonstrate. These observations shall be very briefly stated, and it is asked that they be candidly considered.

1. It is not denied that the power to suspend is granted to Congress, by the Constitution, by implication. The language of the implied grant is singular—unlike that of any other grant of power, either express or implied, being neither imperative nor directory. The language shows that the framers of the Constitution thought it possible that "the public safety," in the specified exigencies of rebellion and invasion, might require that the writ be suspended; and the implied grant of power to suspend, is guardedly restricted to those exigencies; and, of course, according to the doctrines of the State Rights school, the power is disallowed on all and any other occasions. The language is: "The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it."

The question arises, and on its veritable solution depends the propriety of exercising the power at all, to wit, whether it is possible for "the public safety," to be promoted by a suspension of the writ. Another question must also be solved, to enable Congress to arrive at the just and proper conclusion, and that is, what is a suspension of the writ? It is simply and exactly, nothing more or less, than a summary judgment of the law, by the legally constituted authority, upon the cause of arrest and restraint of the person in custody, and in advance of the time for the regular trial. It is a safeguard, and the only reliable one, that the person who is in custody, shall not, without probable cause, be kept in custody to await the regular trial, the time for which the laws appoint. A suspension of the writ does not, appropriately, or of legal consequence, take away, from the arrested, the right of trial. This remains by specific and categorical provisions of the Constitution. Any denial of the regular trial, under (the military code or) the civil laws, when the writ is suspended, is an abuse of, and a departure from, the authority which any constitutional suspension is capable of conferring.

Thus the second question is fully and truly answered, and the first question recurs and its true solution cannot fail to be clearly seen in that answer to the second. How is it possible for the public safety, in any conceivable condition of the public affairs, to be promoted by denying to any man in custody, a decision upon the alleged cause of his detention, by the competent authority? If there is probable cause for the competent authority, which with as in the court or judge awarding the writ, the party will be remanded to the custody from which he was brought before the court or the judge in vacation. It is only in case that there is no proof, nor any likelihood of getting any, to sustain the allegation of offence by reason of which the party was arrested and is detained for the regular trial, that he will be set at liberty. Now, let the question recur, how can the public safety require that the right to have that summary judgment upon his case, shall be denied to any man? It is incumbent upon those who would maintain that the public safety may be promoted by suspending that privilege, to show not only a possible case, but one actually existing, in which the public safety may thereby be promoted. On every sound principle of law and civil liberty, it becomes those who assert the affirmative that the public safety does require the suspension, to sustain that affirmative clearly and incontrovertably, when, in our free system, it is the personal freedom of the citizens, and of every citizen, that is involved.

Can it be shown that the innocent—that the accused who may on the first hearing of his case be ascertained to be innocent of the alleged offence, and be so ascertained in any regular mode of investigation which the existing judicial system according to the departmental organization by the Constitution, had appointed—should not be discharged, at once, without awaiting the law's delay of the trial by jury? Can it be shown that the accused should not "enjoy *the right*" to a speedy and public trial, when he was not discharged at the hearing of his case before a Magistrate or Court or on the return of the writ of *habeas corpus* awarded him? Social justice rebels against the tyranny and persecution, that the innocent shall be kept in custody. The Confederate Constitution expressly and peremptorily repels the presumption that would punish the accused, as though guilt were fixed on him by proof. The grave intelligence of the thoughtful mind, I apprehend, cannot withhold a hearty assent to the healthful vitality of our system of personal freedom and public safety, which this support of the right to the writ, inculcates as most worthy to be cherished and held in tenderest respect.

2. The other observation on the existing act of Congress suspending the writ in certain cases, grows out of the second section of the act. This 2d section is that "the President shall cause proper officers to investigate the cases of all persons so arrested or detained, in order that they may be discharged, if improperly detained, unless they can be speedily tried in the due course of law." Thus explicitly it is that the act itself concedes that the summary judgment which alone the unsuspended writ secures, should and shall be accorded. The difference is, that, without the act suspending the writ, the State court or the State judge in vacation, would be the proper authority to investigate the cases and discharge the parties, if improperly detained; whereas, under the act, the President is clothed with the power and charged with the duty to appoint proper officers to do the same thing. Is not the judges as proper an officer as any the President can appoint, and that without the qualification of the Senate, to exercise that delicate and high judicial function? Yes, that is the difference, and a vast difference it is. Without the act suspending the writ, the State Judges exercise the power under the act, the President is to appoint the officers who are to exercise it. The act is subversive of State authority—the derogation of State dignity, and an insult to State Rights, as well as an invasion of civil liberty. Public opinion is called to be aroused.

[I make these observations for the consideration of my constituents; and I will add, that if severe illness had not prevented my taking my seat in the Senate, ever since (and for some weeks before) that act was approved by the President, I would have moved resolutions of instruction to our Senators to insist early in the next session of Congress on an unconditional and, as far as on this State depends, an eternal repeal of that (to me) most objectionable act.

The idea urged with at least as much zeal as wisdom, that we should, on the ground of a supposed expedience, go through this war with any chain of tyranny thrown about us, trusting to break that chain when peace comes, reminds me of the man who passes through the troubles of time in his sins, thinking he will cast them off and be free, when he is about to be ushered into the light of eternity. All the time he fails to exert a salutary example, and at last may not himself escape from the chains he so long chooses to wear. ROBT. R. COLLIER.

Petersburg, March 10, 1864.

Kilpatrick's Escape—Brutality of his Men.—The *Dispatch* of Tuesday says:

The statement that Kilpatrick is attempting to get back to Meade's army, by crossing the Rappahannock, is confirmed by passengers who came from King and Queen last night. On Friday his cavalry left that county and went through Essex to Dragons Ford, on the Rappahannock. The heavy rains had so swollen the stream that they could not cross, and on Sunday they again returned to King and Queen, and went on down the Peninsula. The infantry which had been sent as their support had already gone aboard the transports and returned to Yorktown. They said as they went down that they were going to come up with pontoons, and cross the Rappahannock, as that was their intended route back.

The burning of the village at King and Queen C. H., seems to have been an act of deliberate devilishness on the part of the Yankees. They burnt twenty houses, leaving only one dwelling standing—that of Mr. Byrd.

They had previously robbed the owners and the inhabitants of the neighborhood of all the provisions they had.

On their route down from Richmond, after the failure of the raid, Kilpatrick's men acted in a most barbarous manner to the inoffensive and helpless people of New Kent and James City. From the Cross Roads in New Kent, where the vandals entered the stage road, down to Barhamsville, in the same county, they burnt and pillaged nearly every house. At Barhamsville, they destroyed the barn of Nelson Timberlake, burning all his corn and fodder, and stole every pound of his meat. A Mr. James Taylor, who remonstrated with them for their outrages, was knocked down, and beaten until he became insensible. Other citizens were most outrageously treated.

The New Issue.—Within one week from this date, says the Columbia *Carolinian*, of the 11th, there will be sent to Richmond, from the presses of this city, ten millions of the new currency. The number of signers has been largely increased. Many of these are ladies. The *Carolinian* learns that the issue from the mills will be at the rate of two millions a day.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIST OF LETTER

REMAINING UNCALLED FOR IN THE POST OFFICE at Raleigh, N. C., March 15th, 1864. The postage is two cents. Call for advertised letters and give date of list.

A
Ardery, Sam'l D 2
B
Baugh, Calvin
Benders, Alex
C
Cawthon, Miss Nannie
F
Fields, Chas F
Finch, Mrs M A
G
Graham, Dr H K
Gaskill, Valentine
H
Honeycutt, Miss A E
Harrison, Mrs Emily
Horton, Miss A P
Hall, Gaston W
Hodge, Master Frank
Harris, R P
J
Jones, Wm H
Johnson, James
Johnson, Capt L J
K
Kouse, Mrs Pauline
King, Miss Maria A
L
Lewis, Meredith
Lloyd, W Alvin
Lumley, Miss Susan
Leigh, Dr A G
M
Moall, T J
March 17-1t

Marcom, Rev J C
Monegale, Mrs L
Moore, Col W A
McLean, D H
O
Oakley, Moses L 2
P
Peebles, W H
Parks, Miss Sarah
Pickard, John
Parrish, Miss M C
P
Phillips, Elijah
Phillips, M V
Pridgen, Miss M H
R
Roan, Oliver
Robeson, Mrs Matilda
S
Smith, Gary
Smith, L
Scott, Council
Story, Sergt S A
Snead, Miss Lucy
Thomas, Sarah
W
Wilson, Miss J J
Williams, Miss Willie
Whitaker, L H
Wilson, Miss Mary E
Wilson, Miss Lizzie
Whitaker, Miss Virginia
Woodard, Benjamin
Williams, Sam'l
GEO. T. COOKE, P. M.

NOTICE.

WAS STOLEN, FROM THE LOT OF THE SUBscriber, in Johnston county, on Sunday last, a black MARE. Said mare has one white foot and a crack in one of the hoofs. She is supposed to have been stolen by a deserter from Kinston, and was the property of a widow of a deceased soldier.

March 17-2t* CHERRY PITMAN.

FOR SALE.

TWO GOOD FARM-HORSES. APPLY AT PLANters' Hotel. March 17-2t*

NOTICE.

Office Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co.,
March 15th, 1864.

THIS COMPANY WILL NOT RECEIVE ANY MORE private freight for Petersburg until after the 1st of April. P. A. DUNN, Sup't.

March 17-tlA

NOTICE.

Office Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co.,
Raleigh, March 15th, 1864.

FREIGHT ON ALL GOODS SHIPPED FROM ANY point on our Road for the S. & R. R. must be prepaid. P. A. DUNN, Sup't.

March 17-1w

NOTICE.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO RECEIVE AND pay all balances. Our customers and check-holders are respectfully requested to govern themselves accordingly. On the 1st of April there will be a change in things.

We continue to carry on the Exchange business, as heretofore, in all its various branches, at our old stand.

March 17-tlA JNO. G. WILLIAMS & CO.

WANTED.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE FOR CONFEDERATE money
1 barrel Olive Oil
6 " Lampblack
50 pounds Bluestone
50 " Blue Mass
50 bushels Ground Alum Salt
20 pounds Balsam Copaiba
30 ounces Quinine
70 pounds Pearl Starch
5 dozen Brass Saddler Pounders
3 barrels Scotch Snuff, &c
—AND—
1 fine black Canadian Stallion, and
1 dozen extra fine Hogs
Apply to Dr. J. MILLER,
March 17-1w* Kinston, N. C.

AUCTION SALE!!

SATURDAY NEXT WE WILL SELL 1 FAMILY Carriage, 1 fine Carriage Harness, 2 Sofas, 2 Mahogany Dining Tables, a lot of Crockery and Waiters, 1 pair Mules and 1 Wagon, together with other articles advertised. OREECH & LITCHFORD,
March 17-2t Auctioneers.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A GOOD PIANO. APPLY AT PROGRESS OFFICE.
Jan 19-tf